

nal flap operation, the modification consisting in making both flaps from without inward, instead of cutting the external flap by transfixion ; and the right forearm by an oval incision, making use of the uninjured skin of the back of the hand and wrist. After the operations were completed, the temperature had fallen only to 98° F. The patient had no bad symptom and rapidly recovered. The operator could find but four reported cases of successful spontaneous triple amputation. He considered rapidity of operation and keeping up the temperature of his patient, as the most important factors in securing a successful result.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*, April 7, 1888.

V. Successful Simultaneous Triple Amputation for Railway Injury. By A. ERNEST MAYLARD M. B. (Glasgow, Scotland). A middle-aged woman of robust constitution fell under the wheels of a moving car, suffering (1) a compound comminuted fracture of the bones forming the left knee-joint with considerable laceration of the soft parts above the joints; (2) a complete severance of the right upper extremity, just below the middle of the arm, with the humerus projecting, splintered and freed of periosteum, and the surrounding soft parts much torn; (3) and a compound comminuted fracture of the index and middle fingers of the left hand. Two hours later, the patient not being markedly collapsed, was anæsthetized, and the following operations performed: (1) The left thigh was amputated by a "modified circular" operation at the junction of the middle and lower thirds, the skin flaps being obtained as well as possible; (2) the exposed and bare portion of the humerus for about an inch, was sawed off, the brachial artery resecured by a ligature, and the muscles and other soft parts trimmed up; (3) and the left index and ring fingers were amputated at the metacarpo-phalangeal joints. The wounds were treated antiseptically, and the patient made a good and rapid recovery.—*N. Y. Med. Journal*, June 2, 1888.

WOUNDS, INJURIES, ACCIDENTS.

I. Fracture of the Pelvis, Laceration of the Vaginal Wall and Protrusion of the Intestines. By M. H. RICHARDSON, M.D.

(Boston). A girl, æt. 5, was run over by a herd producing a fracture and separation of the pubic bones and a laceration of the vaginal wall from the cervix uteri to the pubic spine. The bowels were replaced and the vaginal wound closed with catgut; the pubic bones were wired together. The patient made a rapid and complete recovery.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, Sept. 8, 1887.

BONES, JOINTS, ORTHOPÆDIC.

I. Reimplantation of a Trephine Button of Bone. By HERBERT L. BURRELL, M. D. (Boston, Mass.) Reports a case of exploratory trephining in a boy, æt. 13, in which the button was placed in an antiseptic solution during the examination. It was then replaced and the periosteal flap and scalp sutured over it, the wound completely uniting in two weeks. The child dying eight months later, an opportunity was offered of examining the skull. The trephine button was found united by bony union throughout. The author suggests that this opens an important field for exploratory action, since the cranial opening can be cured even more readily than an abdominal incision.—*Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.*, March 29, 1888.

II. Sarcoma of Bone Affecting the Lower Extremities. By FREDERIC S. DENNIS, M. D. (New York.) In connection with the discussion of a number of cases of this affection, the author dwells particularly upon: (1) The importance of carefully recognizing the disease and the necessity of complete removal of the limb by amputation without delay. (2) The importance of carefully watching the subsequent history of patients upon whom an operation has been performed for the removal of sarcoma. (3) The publication of all cases whether the result was favorable or otherwise, in order to enable surgeons to collect reliable and trustworthy data for future study. (4) The importance of a microscopical examination of every sarcoma. Surgeons are of one opinion upon this point, that a microscopical examination is a *sine qua non* to insure the tabulation of a case for purposes of study. (5) The importance of a radical operation in these cases of malignant sarcomata affecting the long bones of the extremi-